

AN EPITOME OF THE QUARTERLY AND YEARLY MEETINGS OF THE OHIO YEARLY MEETING, DEAR FRIENDS:

Under the peculiar trying circumstances which have transpired in our Yearly Meeting at its present gathering, our minds have been deeply affected with concern for the welfare of the Church, and especially those of our dear friends, who are desiring the welfare of the Church, and the prosperity of the Church. You are generally aware of the circumstances that have taken place in most of the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings since our last Annual Assembly, and we believe it right, briefly to state to you, some of the causes which we apprehend have operated within our borders, to produce this effect.

From our last Yearly Meeting a testimony and a spirit of advice from Indiana Yearly Meeting, which was adopted by our Meeting for suffering, which, together with an address from that Meeting, were urged upon the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings for their observance, accompanied by committees claiming the authority of superior meetings, and identifying a party, themselves, which tended greatly to promote discord and division among us, and many who were not of Society, who could not be consistently united with these measures, have been continually to all right, order and discipline, interrupted in their religious rights and privileges. The party assuming the right to govern, have laid hold of our discipline, as a sword, and wielded it in the will and wisdom of man, thereby departing from our ancient and christian principle of love, forbearance and charity. Ministers who have come to visit us in the love of the gospel, and to testify in the order of society, with the unity of their friends at home, have been publicly opposed, and our meeting-houses closed against them in diverse instances, by a party who have assumed the right to govern in the Church. Hence a spirit of strife and discord has increased, and that excellent order has been subverted, which has long preserved our religious society in love and harmony, and protected its members in their religious rights and privileges. These friends of our religious union, becoming excited by this dissolving spirit, and oppressive measures pursued by the said party with unceasing zeal, it has produced a division in most of the Quarters, and some of the Monthly and other Meetings. Under this painful view of things, the Meeting assembled in the present year. Early measures were taken by our opponents, in depriving many of us admission into the Yearly Meeting-house, and a considerable portion of the Meeting of Ministers and Elders were kept out at the usual time of assembling, and held their meetings without the yard; and also on the gathering of the first meeting of the Yearly Meeting, means were taken to prevent many from entering the house, which gave rise to much excitement.

And as the former Clerk had been an active agent in these measures, it was believed by a large portion of the Meeting he could not consistently proceed with the opening of the business, another was therefore nominated for Clerk, and elected with a great number, and after a painful conflict, distressing to every feeling mind, it finally resulted in those called the Orthodox party going off (both men and women) taking their Clerks and the books and papers in their possession with them.

Friends here then left in the possession of the House, and having reports from all the Quarters, proceeded on with the business of the Yearly Meeting, and we may thankfully acknowledge that as we have travelled in the weighty concerns that have come before us we have experienced an increase of strength, and living desires that all our movements may be under the direction of Him who alone can guide us in the path of duty.

Now, dear Friends, we can affectionately salute you in the love of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and desire to impress it upon you that it is only under the influence of His peaceable Spirit and wisdom, that discipline can be properly administered, and the affairs of the Church transacted with decency and in order. This blessed influence is a wall of defence, on the right hand and on the left, protecting all, even the weakest of the flock. And within this sacred enclosure, our rights and privileges repose, the bosom of Society in perfect security. On this foundation has rested that excellent order, which the Society of Friends, in former times, has been favored in a good degree to maintain its transience; this is the bond that has united its members together, and enabled them to manage all their concerns in forbearance and love of each other. But beloved Friends, although this precious harmony has been interrupted, no thing new has happened unto us. The Lord will have a tried people. At an early period of the Christian Church, accused of the Brethren rose up and produced suffering and schism. Soon after the rise of our Religious Society, the same spirit broke forth, with violence and bitterness. Friends had also to encounter a spirit of Rancor, which deepening order and trampling the despising under foot, and elevated the authority of the Holy Spirit. For the unbridled indulgence of its own delusions, but as they kept a single eye to the leadings and promptings of Divine Wisdom, a way of safety was cast up, in which they were preserved from errors and dangers both on the right hand and on the left. Thus they triumphed over all opposition and came out of the wilderness leaning on their beloved. May we, dear Friends, have the trials and difficulties that have been taken up as preparation to the dawning of a more bright and glorious day, in which the Almighty is arising in his own strength, to shake not only the earth but the false heavens, in order that those things which cannot be shaken may remain. And we have indubitable evidence that the Most High is visiting his people with renewed manifestations of his love and power, calling them away from a dependence on the teachings of men, and from the false speculations of the professors of an outward religion, to the one holy principle of Divine light and life in themselves, which is the only means of salvation—the unlimited word of grace and truth, which can alone build us up in the true faith, and give us an inheritance among them that are sanctified.

It is this divine principle resting in the heart, regulating the affections, and producing its proper influence in life and conversation, which is the bond and cement of our religious society. From the source have flowed the precious promises of brotherly kindness and concordance that characterize our worthy predecessors, and united them together in one body, with a capacity to edify itself in love. A departure from this fundamental principle and bond of our union, has, in this, as in former ages, involved the Church in darkness and distress; and it is only by a hearty return and unqualified submission to its enlightening power that we can be restored to the peace and purity and heavenly enjoyment of the gospel state.

In the day of shaking among the nations, we believe an awakening call has gone forth to the professors of the Christian name, saying, "Come out of Babylon my people," retire from the commotions that are in the world, turn inward to the gift of Divine grace. "Tarry at Jerusalem until ye shall be endued with power from on high." By submission to this heavenly call, we shall be enabled to stand forth as witnesses of the power and spirituality of the Gospel of Christ, and thus stand not in vain, but in power, and by faithfully abiding under its influence we shall be enabled to carry on the glorious work of redemption in the earth.

Let us not suppose it upon you, dear Friends, that this happy state is only obtainable by a renunciation of our own wills to the humbling operation of the Cross of Christ. Let us then, in all

lowliness of mind, demean ourselves peaceably among all men, showing forth, to the world by our lives and conduct that we are the followers of Him, who said "My Kingdom is not of this world," also, should my servants fight." Hence we should experience a qualification to endure with Christian patience the trials and sufferings that may yet be allotted us in the militant Church, and be led into the practice of that excellent precept of the Divine Master: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." And the natural propensities of the human mind being thus subdued and brought under the controlling influence of the spirit of Truth, we should be led into the observance of another excellent precept of our blessed Lord: "When ye are reviled, revile not again."

Finally, dear Friends, we earnestly desire that your minds may be strengthened to endure the trials and conflicts that may still await you, and that in all your meetings, however small, you may seek counsel at the Divine fountain of all true wisdom, remembering the encouraging promise of James, chapter three, verse one: "Wherefore, when ye are met together in the Church, wait one for another, as for the Lord." Thus, as your minds are singly directed to Him with a sincere desire to follow the leadings of his unerring spirit, you may look forward with an animating hope of seeing the Church coming up again out of the wilderness leaning upon the breast of her beloved, each one bearing twins and none barren among them. Thus will judgment and order enter at the first and Counselors at the beginning. Jerusalem shall again become a rejoicing, and her people a joy, and her sons and her daughters inherit the blessing pronounced by our Divine Master, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake, rejoice and be exceeding glad for great is your reward in Heaven."

With salutations of love we are your friends,
Signed in and by our Ohio Yearly Meeting,
of Men and Women Friends, held by adjournment from the 8th of the 9th Mo. to the 12th of the same inclusive, 1828.

DAVID HILLES, Clerk.
LYDIA HOGAN, Secy.
To the party of Friends called Orthodox, styling themselves the Yearly Meeting of Ohio Yearly Friends—
We, the Committee appointed by the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at Mount Pleasant on 2d day, the 9th of 9th mo. 1828, by authority of said Yearly Meeting, agree to propose to you that an equitable division of the property belonging to the Yearly Meeting be made, either by dividing the time on that the meeting house shall accommodate both parties; or that a fair estimate of the value of the property be made, and that the party holding the meeting-house pay to the other party an equivalent for the relinquishment of the right to their part agreeably to the numbers of the relative parties. And that if you accede to this proposal, it is further proposed that you appoint a like Committee to enter into an amicable arrangement with us, to effect the said object and notify thereof. Signed by direction and behalf of the Committee, by

JAMES BALANCE,
JOSEPH JOHN,
AMLY JONES,
JOS. MILLS.
9th mo. 9th, 1828.
The above was read and approved by the meeting, and the Clerk directed to sign it on behalf thereof, by

D. HILLES, Clerk.
9th mo. 9th, 1828.

CONVICTED.

Suggested by the passing of the funeral of

MRS. CATHERINE B. BRIGGS,

Wife of Mr. John Briggs, and daughter of

Mr. John Briggs, of the City of New York.

And let the people know that she died

Most slowly and to the place of the dead,

With the relief of one that is passing away.

But why should I weep? Perhaps it is none,

A care with and aged, broken and low.

He joy that his life's existence was done,

To escape from the world's "to-morrow."

Oh, soul! In the house of Calvary—where did

Thy soul, with her relatives near her?

The smile of love—a dim open eye—her side,

And all that life's end endures her side.

Beloved, smiling, with a youthful heart,

How awful is the mandate to depart?

But yesterday I was, my heart was young,

And now I am an aged, broken and low.

The lady that I loved and loved her heart,

And now she is a broken and low.

To her cold earth a mansion to the tomb!

But her soul is in the house of Calvary,

And all that life's end endures her side.

And the will weaken from her transient sleep,

To meet in other worlds, a brighter sleep.

I. E. N.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CONSUMPTION.—No. IV.

A promise was made long ago to give some idea of the diet and auxiliaries which may help the effect of the Pulvis in curing the consumption; and as promise will now be fulfilled.

A proper diet is very useful in this disease, and an improper one very hurtful. It ought not, however, to be too low, an erroneous practice which many physicians recommend, because this produces a debility of the whole system, and this debility often becomes a morbid state, and a disease of itself, which renders the main disease more fatal. Of this fact daily experience is a proof, and I venture to assert that a great proportion of those said to die of consumption, are the victims of a produced morbid debility.

This fatal result may be prevented by nourishing well the body during the course of the disease, avoiding all heavy food, but allowing every food which is light, nourishing, and sits easy on the stomach. Of that kind are the following articles: eggs, oysters, fresh fish, chicken, fowls, turkeys, rabbits, squirrels, pigeons, tongues, brains, marrow, rice, barley, salsp, vermicelli, custards, beef broth, rich soups without pepper, boiled onions, carrots, parsnips and potatoes, bread and cakes, jellies, mashes and milk, soft porridge, figs, raisins, dates, and even some lamb and veal.

For drink all strong liquors and wines must be avoided, but the following fluids may be used: chocolate, milk, lemonade, syrups, and even a little beer, cider and mild wines, such as Malaga, Malaga, Muscat, and Claret. Coffee and tea do not nourish.

The French Physicians make great use of diet and restoration of the system, and even make their virescences in milk, and even make Donkey's milk as their best milk, and use cream the best refrigerant. This practice may appear strange here, but it is now introducing in England, and I can even recommend them from experience, except snails and snakes which I have never tried; I should think that oysters and eels would be a good substitute.

The following auxiliaries will be found very useful whenever available:

1. Exercise by walking, riding or swinging.
2. Travelling and change of air by land or sea.
3. Regular sleep, but not too much of it.
4. Silence, and no great exertion of voice.
5. Frequentation of cow stables, dairies, taneries, rocky shores, volcanoes, &c.
6. Cold baths, and sea bathing, also tepid baths.
7. Washing the breast and back with cold water, and dipping the hands and feet in it, in active humors.
8. Wearing wool or cotton flannel to produce a regular diaphoresis.
9. Gentle frictions on the back, or on the

palms of the hands, sometimes tonic and spicate frictions. Mould labour not too hard, or frequent swinging of the arms, to open the chest.

11. Pleasant occupation of the mind in some grateful pursuit or avocation.

12. The use of mists or seashore rather than blisters and bleeding.

The Pulvis continues to operate successfully in curing or relieving; whenever it has little effect it is owing to an improper diet, pressure on the chest, or some other cause, and therefore be carefully attended to. The medical articles which may be used as auxiliaries to the Pulvis according to the different cases are the following: Lycopus, Prunus virginiana, gentian, horseradish, coltsfoot, chalybeates, anemias, digitalis, sanguinaria, chelone, liferoot and dragonroot, lupuline and hops, &c.

MEDICUS.

Late European Intelligence.

It is believed in England, that on the opening of the next session of Parliament, the Duke of Wellington will recommend some arrangement to be made with the Catholics of Ireland.

For a week previous to the 29th August, the weather throughout England and Ireland was very favorable for the completion of harvest. The prices of grain were on the decline.

The Turks publish bulletins of their own, and claim victories in proportion as they lose ground. The progress of the plague has been stopped at Bucharest, and also in other parts of Wallachia.

The speech of Mr. Dawson in Ireland, has spread content throughout the whole body of the friends of civil and religious liberty. It is said that the British Cabinet intend to settle the Catholic Question.

The potato crop in Ireland will be most abundant.

Dr. Bloomfield, the new bishop of London, was confirmed on the 23rd of August. The London Bow bells were rung on the occasion, but are now never used but on similar occasions.

The Thames was higher on the 20th August last, than has been known for twenty-seven years. All the low land about Goring, Pangbourne, Mappleburgh, Caversham, Sonning, &c. was under water.

The King of England, it appears by our latest London paper, is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, at Windsor Lodge, and takes frequent excursions to the delightful spot at Virginia Water, where he takes excursions on the lake, and amuses himself with fishing.

Reports were in circulation, in London, on the 26th, that some unpleasant discussions had taken place between France and England, on the Toulon expedition.

The Porte has opened the passage of the Black Sea to the neutral powers. To a certain extent, the trade to Odessa is now open; but the trade is languid.

It was said, in Smyrna, on the 18th July, that Ibrahim had received positive orders from his father, not to evacuate the Morea.

The Russian finances are in the most prosperous condition. Their system is to make the indemnities paid by one country, furnish the funds for carrying on the conquest of another. The impositions sustained by Persia, are said to be equivalent to pay the Turkish war.

There had been a large public meeting of the Merchants of Liverpool in relation to the Brazilian prizes. Complaints were made, that Lord Aberdeen, the present Secretary of State for foreign affairs, had not sent sufficient attention to the representation of the Merchants.

It appears that the Sultan has a much more numerous army, than any one in Europe expected to possess.

The Emperor Nicholas had gone to Odessa, to see the preparations for the siege of Schumla, which he completed, he surprised many.

The latest French papers contain no news from the main army before Choumala, but the Messenger des Chambres gives an account of the movement of Silistria by the division under Gen. Roth, on the 21st July. The Turks had enabled the Russians to invest the fortress in one day, an operation which was accomplished in a style as masterly as even to annihilate the Russian themselves, who lost but few men in attacking an ally, at which might have cost them a thousand at least. The Russians, in all their operations, seem to act with much circumspection and cool integrity.

For some time past the forest near Jass? has been infested by a band of robbers, who has plundered many travellers. The Russian General, Prince Lashoff Rostowsky, who lately passed through this forest, was also attacked by these robbers; but he and his servants, being well armed, kept the bandits in awe, and got time to escape by the swiftness of their horses.

We have seen a letter from Germany, which contains the following prophecy:—"The magnificent Nicholas will certainly conquer Constantinople, and retain it. European Turkey will cease to exist, except in history. It will be created a separate and independent Empire, under Constantine. The Crescent will be applied to Asia, and the Pacha of Egypt made Sultan. His Highness is on the road to Silistria, with the Allied Powers, so much so that the Russian flag still floats here, as in time of peace."

The Russian Guards have received orders to accelerate their march to Bulgaria as much as possible, and other corps are to come from the interior of the Empire. It is therefore believed that the campaign will be a long one.

It was affirmed in Wallachia, that the accounts from the army stated that the star was coming a very sanguinary character; that both a light and a heavy battery were unknown, and that no quarter is given. The Russians had taken the city, and the Emperor Nicholas has been induced to enjoin his soldiers to act with humanity.

A traveller, who left Erzerum on the 2d of June, reported in Smyrna, that a few days before his departure, a Russian corps had appeared before the gates of the city—that the enemy's General had taken possession of the surrounding eminences, and erected batteries on the heights of the city, and that the Greeks and Armenians out of the city, who had collected his whole force. It is added, that after a sanguinary battle the city had been taken by storm, and the garrison put to the sword.

The following is, according to the Courier de Smyrne, a statement of the maritime force assembled at the present moment in the Levant:—English, four ships of the line, six frigates, three corvettes, ten brigs, and two cutters—in all 43 vessels, mounting 818 guns. French, four ships of the line, five frigates, two corvettes, four brigs, and ten transports—in all 19 vessels, 606 guns. Austrian, one ship of the line, one frigate, four corvettes, four brigs, and fifteen smaller vessels—in all 23 vessels, mounting 310 guns. Dutch, two frigates, two corvettes, and one brig—mounting, in all, 106 guns. United States of America, one ship of the line, (the Delaware, 24,) one frigate, three corvettes—mounting, in all, 208 guns. In all, 62 ships of war, and 6,836 guns. A Swedish and a Norwegian squadron are likewise expected in the Archipelago.

We find the following under date of Constantinople, July 26.—By a Courier from Vienna, the Porte has been informed by the Minister of the Netherlands, that its offer to induce the return of the Divan deliberated on the 18th upon this message. Their sitting lasted six hours, and when it concluded, about the hour of seven o'clock at night, the Sultan, the Grand Vizier, the Reis Effendi, and three other Members, the Sultan himself was present at it, and caused the questions which had been laid before the General Assembly of the Divan to be again discussed. These questions are said to have been to the following effect:

1. Not having succeeded in effecting a separate agreement with one of the Powers respecting the stipulations of the Treaty of the 6th of July, in it for the interest of the Porte to accede, without restriction, to the stipulation, and send an Ambassador to Corfu?
2. Is it for the interest of the Porte to endeavor to come to an agreement with Russia; or ought it to try the fortune of arms till the last moment? Would it do better to treat with Russia than with the two other Powers?

The opinions of the Committee were divided on the first question, and it remained undecided. With respect to the second, the debates were very stormy. The pacific party insisted upon forming themselves into a Secret Committee. The Sultan himself was present at it, and caused the questions which had been laid before the General Assembly of the Divan to be again discussed. These questions are said to have been to the following effect:

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enthusiasm against them, their force is sufficient to put down all tumult; and having the command of the sea, they can feed their army at the foot of the Balkan almost as cheaply as they could at Odessa. It appears that the army intended to march at Choumala, in which case it must soon surrender for want of provisions; for a town with sixty thousand inhabitants, and an army of twice that number, cannot resist a blockade. The supply of Choumala, from the north, over the Balkan would be difficult. While Choumala will be surrounded and masked, the siege of Varna will be pressed with vigor—for on its capture would depend the facility of supplying the army during winter in case its meeting with any reverses. So enthusiastic are the Turks, that in the late severe conflict in the trenches before Varna, some of the bravest of the combatants were found to be civil inhabitants of the place. The fate of Varna will depend upon the Russian fleet; and it appears to us that the marines are not in a state to give the support to the army that was expected. The expedition round the southern shores of the Buxine would seem to have primarily in view the capture of the immense stores of copper and other valuable articles which the Turks have accumulated in that quarter.

FROM FRANCE.—The first division of the expedition to the Morea had not made much way two days after its sailing. It was still in sight of Toulon. It is again said that Ibrahim Pacha will only withdraw the Egyptian troops from the Morea—that the Turks under his command will remain, and that he will deliver up to them the fortresses of which he is in possession. The French troops will, therefore, meet with some resistance. Patras, Corin, Modon, and Navarin are garrisoned by Turks. Six thousand Turks are said to occupy Euboea and the Aegean.

The islands of Sapientia, near Modon, are designated as the place of rendezvous for the vessels belonging to the expedition to the Morea, in case they should be dispersed by any accident.

It is calculated that, with a favourable wind, the expedition may reach the Morea by the end of this month. We cannot, therefore, hope to receive the news of its arrival earlier than between the 10th and 15th of September, assuming all the chances to be in its favour.

The following is the proclamation issued by Gen. Maron, on the sailing of this expedition:—"Head Quarters of Zouloph, Aug. 15.—In concert with your Allies, your King Charles, with a great and noble mission, and you are called on to put an end to the oppression of a celebrated people. This enterprise, which will do honour to France; and which every one applauds, opens to you a career of glory. For the first time since the 13th century, the French flag will appear on the shores of Greece. Soldiers, the dignity of the Crown and the honour of your country expect your triumph."

Official intelligence has been received that the principal object of the two brigades of the Emperor of Morocco, now at sea, is to harass the trade of the Hans-Towns, in pursuance of which object they have directed their course northward.

FROM SPAIN.—The dates from Madrid are of the 16th of August. The King and Royal family have returned to Madrid, and letters from that capital state that their reception has been better than was to be expected in a capital where so much misery and discontent prevailed. The revenue of the crown is not so recently improved to cover all its wants, for which reason a loan is again talked of.

RUSSIAN BULLETIN.—Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, two brigades of the 3d division of the army before Choumala, under the command of Rudzinski, marched with the right wing, in order to occupy the thickly wooded eminences which are situated on the road to Silistria. These movements were successfully effected under the 3d brigade of horse artillery, supported by the division of light cavalry. A brigade of infantry formed the reserve. During the movement a mass of the enemy's cavalry, supported by the redoubts erected before Choumala, and by some pieces of flying artillery which were directed against us, endeavored to dislodge us from our advantageous position. Scarcely, however, had the enemy's artillery appeared, when it was dismounted. The Turkish cavalry surrounded the squares of the 15th and 16th regiments of Chasseurs, which formed there, and on the other side made an attempt to get possession of our artillery. But all their endeavors were fruitless. By a well-supported fire of howitzers and musketry the enemy was repulsed at all points, with the loss of 400 killed. We had 30 killed and 50 wounded.

On this occasion the Emperor presented a sword, ornamented with diamonds, to Adjutant-General Kozlov, and the ribbon of the Order of St. Anne to General Berg. To-day we have fortified the heights of which we took possession yesterday, in spite of the fire of the enemy's redoubts and entrenchments, and the repeated attacks of his sharpshooters.

Admiral G. eig, with the whole fleet under his command, has arrived at Havana, whence he will proceed to Yarna, to assist in the siege of that fortress. Silistria is invested, and the restored battalions of the military colonies have already entered Moldavia and Wallachia.

TURKISH BULLETIN.—CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—Yesterday, several couriers arrived from the headquarters of Hussein Pacha, at Choumala, and from the Captain Pacha at Varna. These dispatches announced their victorious. The following is their substance:

"The Russians had approached within a league and a half of Varna, and had attacked the Captain Pacha on the 20th, with considerable forces; but after an obstinate conflict of twelve hours, they were repulsed, after expending severe losses. Hussein Pacha was even preparing to attack them next day in their position, but they had quitted them during the night, and fallen back a whole league. During these events, the division of the Russian fleet had attempted to effect a landing at Varna, but had been also repulsed by the Turkish batteries, the fire of which had damaged several transports. An attack made the same day by the Russians on the position of Choumala, had not a more favorable result. They were beaten off, after losing 2,000 killed and many prisoners." Such is the substance of the Turkish bulletins.

LODOW, Sunday, Aug. 31.—To the great surprise and discomfiture of the public, another week has passed without bringing any intelligence of the battle which was expected to be sanguinary and decisive of the fate of Turkey. We can account for this delay only on the supposition that the Russians find the Turks too formidable to be attacked; for had the Russians met with any success they would have been active in circulating the news, and had they met with any reverse they would have been equally active in circulating the news. We can depend upon it, that the grand army has surrounded itself of the woods and heights which surround the town, in doing which they had several severe skirmishes with the Turkish cavalry and infantry, which ended in the defeat and flight of the Musselmans. The last bulletin is dated the 28th of July from the camp round Choumala, and as the army broke up from before the fortress on the 16th July, it had been twelve days in making so short a progress. There is a report that Varna has been captured and we do not think it.

What is the present position of the war? The Russians have possessed themselves, with the exception of Silistria, Choumala, and Varna, of the whole peninsula, or triangular territory, having the Black Sea and the Danube upon its two sides, and the Balkan at its base. This is more than Russia acquired in the last war, after five years of hard fighting. They can occupy this country with ease; for though the population be

enthusiasm against them, their force is sufficient to put down all tumult; and having the command of the sea, they can feed their army at the foot of the Balkan almost as cheaply as they could at Odessa. It appears that the army intended to march at Choumala, in which case it must soon surrender for want of provisions; for a town with sixty thousand inhabitants, and an army of twice that number, cannot resist a blockade. The supply of Choumala, from the north, over the Balkan would be difficult. While Choumala will be surrounded and masked, the siege of Varna will be pressed with vigor—for on its capture would depend the facility of supplying the army during winter in case its meeting with any reverses. So enthusiastic are the Turks, that in the late severe conflict in the trenches before Varna, some of the bravest of the combatants were found to be civil inhabitants of the place. The fate of Varna will depend upon the Russian fleet; and it appears to us that the marines are not in a state to give the support to the army that was expected. The expedition round the southern shores of the Buxine would seem to have primarily in view the capture of the immense stores of copper and other valuable articles which the Turks have accumulated in that quarter.

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The following is the proclamation issued by Gen. Maron, on the sailing of this expedition:—"Head Quarters of Zouloph, Aug. 15.—In concert with your Allies, your King Charles, with a great and noble mission, and you are called on to put an end to the oppression of a celebrated people. This enterprise, which will do honour to France; and which every one applauds, opens to you a career of glory. For the first time since the 13th century, the French flag will appear on the shores of Greece. Soldiers, the dignity of the Crown and the honour of your country expect your triumph."

Official intelligence has been received that the principal object of the two brigades of the Emperor of Morocco, now at sea, is to harass the trade of the Hans-Towns, in pursuance of which object they have directed their course northward.

FROM SPAIN.—The dates from Madrid are of the 16th of August. The King and Royal family have returned to Madrid, and letters from that capital state that their reception has been better than was to be expected in a capital where so much misery and discontent prevailed. The revenue of the crown is not so recently improved to cover all its wants, for which reason a loan is again talked of.

RUSSIAN BULLETIN.—Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, two brigades of the 3d division of the army before Choumala, under the command of Rudzinski, marched with the right wing, in order to occupy the thickly wooded eminences which are situated on the road to Silistria. These movements were successfully effected under the 3d brigade of horse artillery, supported by the division of light cavalry. A brigade of infantry formed the reserve. During the movement a mass of the enemy's cavalry, supported by the redoubts erected before Choumala, and by some pieces of flying artillery which were directed against us, endeavored to dislodge us from our advantageous position. Scarcely, however, had the enemy's artillery appeared, when it was dismounted. The Turkish cavalry surrounded the squares of the 15th and 16th regiments of Chasseurs, which formed there, and on the other side made an attempt to get possession of our artillery. But all their endeavors were fruitless. By a well-supported fire of howitzers and musketry the enemy was repulsed at all points, with the loss of 400 killed. We had 30 killed and 50 wounded.

On this occasion the Emperor presented a sword, ornamented with diamonds, to Adjutant-General Kozlov, and the ribbon of the Order of St. Anne to General Berg. To-day we have fortified the heights of which we took possession yesterday, in spite of the fire of the enemy's redoubts and entrenchments, and the repeated attacks of his sharpshooters.

Admiral G. eig, with the whole fleet under his command, has arrived at Havana, whence he will proceed to Yarna, to assist in the siege of that fortress. Silistria is invested, and the restored battalions of the military colonies have already entered Moldavia and Wallachia.

TURKISH BULLETIN.—CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—Yesterday, several couriers arrived from the headquarters of Hussein Pacha, at Choumala, and from the Captain Pacha at Varna. These dispatches announced their victorious. The following is their substance:

"The Russians had approached within a league and a half of Varna, and had attacked the Captain Pacha on the 20th, with considerable forces; but after an obstinate conflict of twelve hours, they were repulsed, after expending severe losses. Hussein Pacha was even preparing to attack them next day in their position, but they had quitted them during the night, and fallen back a whole league. During these events, the division of the Russian fleet had attempted to effect a landing at Varna, but had been also repulsed by the Turkish batteries, the fire of which had damaged several transports. An attack made the same day by the Russians on the position of Choumala, had not a more favorable result. They were beaten off, after losing 2,000 killed and many prisoners." Such is the substance of the Turkish bulletins.

LODOW, Sunday, Aug. 31.—To the great surprise and discomfiture of the public, another week has passed without bringing any intelligence of the battle which was expected to be sanguinary and decisive of the fate of Turkey. We can account for this delay only on the supposition that the Russians find the Turks too formidable to be attacked; for had the Russians met with any success they would have been active in circulating the news, and had they met with any reverse they would have been equally active in circulating the news. We can depend upon it, that the grand army has surrounded itself of the woods and heights which surround the town, in doing which they had several severe skirmishes with the Turkish cavalry and infantry, which ended in the defeat and flight of the Musselmans. The last bulletin is dated the 28th of July from the camp round Choumala, and as the army broke up from before the fortress on the 16th July, it had been twelve days in making so short a progress. There is a report that Varna has been captured and we do not think it.

What is the present position of the war? The Russians have possessed themselves, with the exception of Silistria, Choumala, and Varna, of the whole peninsula, or triangular territory, having the Black Sea and the Danube upon its two sides, and the Balkan at its base. This is more than Russia acquired in the last war, after five years of hard fighting. They can occupy this country with ease; for though the population be

enthusiasm against them, their force is sufficient to put down all tumult; and having the command of the sea, they can feed their army at the foot of the Balkan almost as cheaply as they could at Odessa. It appears that the army intended to march at Choumala, in which case it must soon surrender for want of provisions; for a town with sixty thousand inhabitants, and an army of twice that number, cannot resist a blockade. The supply of Choumala, from the north, over the Balkan would be difficult. While Choumala will be surrounded and masked, the siege of Varna will be pressed with vigor—for on its capture would depend the facility of supplying the army during winter in case its meeting with any reverses. So enthusiastic are the Turks, that in the late severe conflict in the trenches before Varna, some of the bravest of the combatants were found to be civil inhabitants of the place. The fate of Varna will depend upon the Russian fleet; and it appears to us that the marines are not in a state to give the support to the army that was expected. The expedition round the southern shores of the Buxine would seem to have primarily in view the capture of the immense stores of copper and other valuable articles which the Turks have accumulated in that quarter.

The Canal Convention held at Princeton, New Jersey, on Tuesday last, was unanimously resolved and Committees were appointed to publish and send to the People of New Jersey, to prepare a Memorial to the Legislature, and to collect and publish each such information as can be obtained on the subject of the proposed Delaware and Raritan Canal.</

